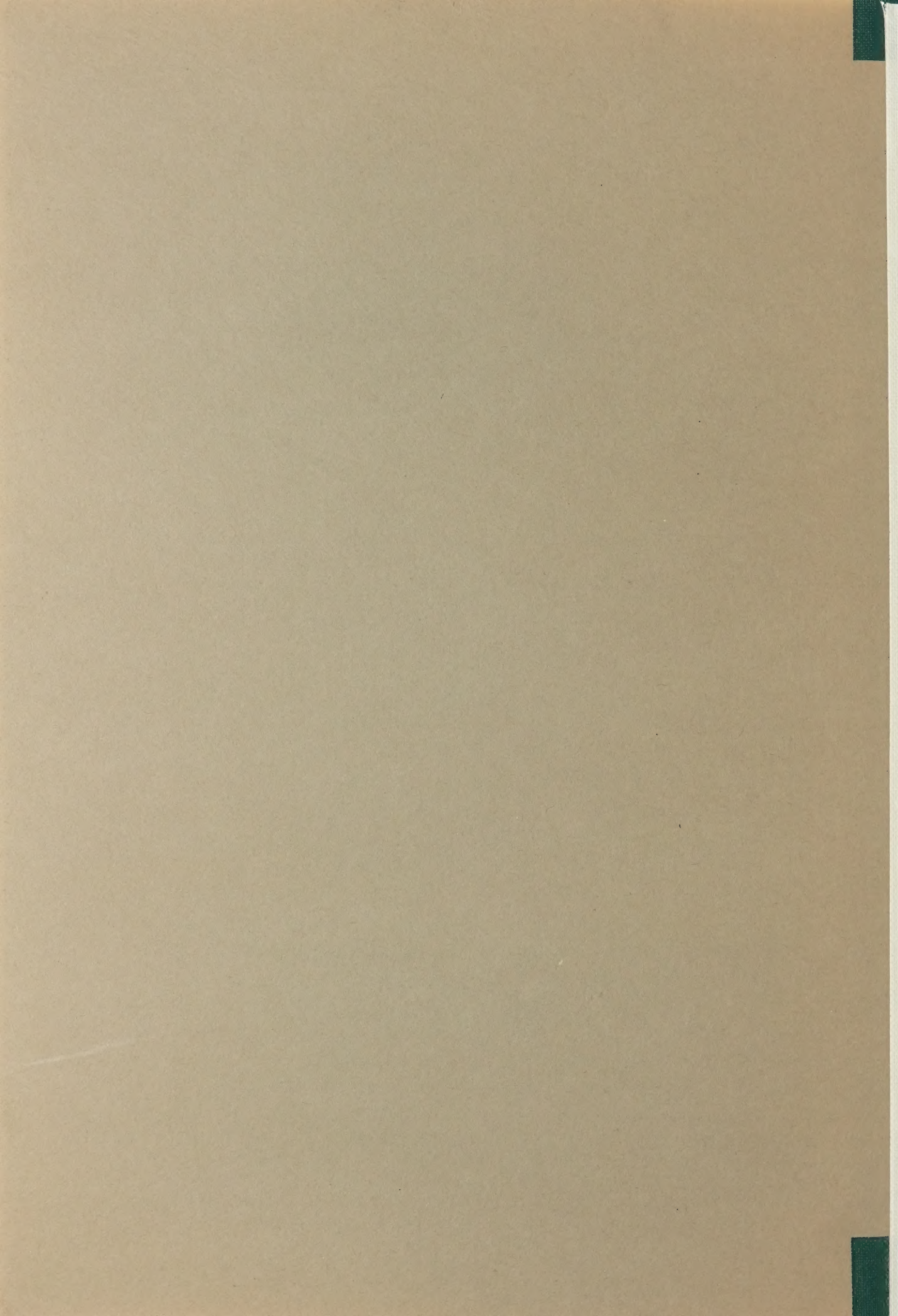


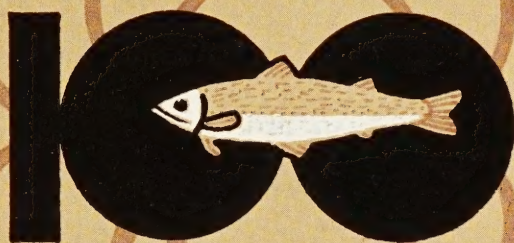
Canada. Fisheries dept.
[General publications]
[G-1] Department of fisheries
of Canada 1867-1967 100 years of
fisheries.

CAI FS

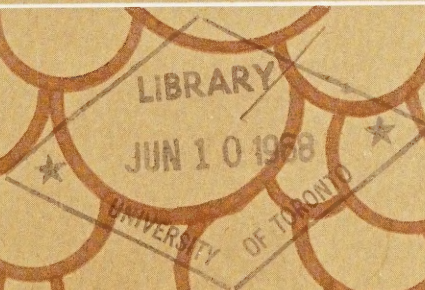
-67 Ø53



1867·1967



100 YEARS
OF FISHERIES



DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES OF CANADA

Department of Fisheries

of Canada 1867-1967

by R. N. WADDEN

Information & Consumer Service,
Department of Fisheries of Canada, Ottawa

IN its first one hundred years of nationhood, Canada has been fortunate in the calibre of men responsible for the administration and development of its fisheries resources. Federal responsibility for fisheries was written into the British North America Act which listed "Sea-Coast and Inland Fisheries" among the subjects within the exclusive jurisdiction of the Parliament of Canada. Over the years, certain aspects of the fisheries have been delegated to the provinces for administration, but it is Parliament which must approve and enact any amendments to fisheries legislation.

During most of its first century, the federal fisheries service formed a branch or division of what was known as the Department of Marine and Fisheries. There were brief periods, too, when it was attached to other departments, but by 1930, it was finally recognized that the many problems of the fisheries required the attention of a Minister of the Cabinet, and a separate Fisheries Department then came into being.

The importance of fisheries was realized from the earliest years, not only because of the industry's impact on employment and export trade, but because of the extensive international negotiations required for discussion of fisheries problems. The administration of Canada's fisheries was marked by a constant effort to protect the resource from outside exploitation and from over-fishing by its own fishermen.

At Confederation, responsibility for fisheries was entrusted to the Department of Marine and Fisheries. The Fisheries Branch of the Crown Lands Branch of the old Canada (i.e. Ontario and Quebec) was incorporated in the new Department, which was divided into two branches, one dealing with Marine and the other with Fisheries.

Royal Assent in 1868

Legislation creating the new department and outlining its responsibilities, "An Act for the Regulation of Fishing and the Protection of Fisheries," was given Royal Assent on May 22, 1868. The Fisheries Act incorporated existing provincial laws and included among its provisions the establishment of a staff of federal fishery officers, introduction of federal licences and leases, closed seasons for salmon and other major species, prohibition of water pollution, and prohibition of Sunday fishing.



HON. PETER MITCHELL

As a matter of interest, the total expenditure for the Fisheries Branch in the financial year from July 1, 1867 to June 30, 1868, amounted to \$32,887.49. During the same period there was collected as fishery revenues the sum of \$19,536.51.

In the 100 years since its establishment, the fisheries service of Canada has been administered by no fewer than 30 individual cabinet ministers. Sixteen of these headed larger departments, which included fisheries among their responsibilities; fourteen have served since a separate Department of Fisheries was created. Over the years, the list of ministers has included many outstanding Canadians — provincial premiers, lieutenant-governors, judges, senators, war heroes, lawyers, professors. Several were honoured with knighthood or, in more recent years, with university doctorates, bestowed in recognition of their services to Canada's fisheries.

Canada's first Minister of Fisheries was Hon. Peter Mitchell of New Brunswick, one of the Fathers of Confederation. Born in Newcastle, N.B., on January 4, 1824, he studied law and was called to the Bar of New Brunswick in 1848. He served in the Legislative Assembly of New Brunswick

from 1856 to 1861, and in the Legislative Council from 1861 to 1867. He was a member of the Tilley administration from 1858 to 1865. In 1864 he was a delegate to the Quebec and Charlottetown conferences which resulted in the Confederation agreement, and he appears in the famous "Fathers of Confederation" painting of the Charlottetown group.

He became Premier of New Brunswick in April, 1866, on the defeat of the anti-Confederation government of 1864-65. As Premier, he attended to the final arrangements for the entry of New Brunswick into Confederation.

In May, 1867, he was appointed to the Senate, and as a Senator entered the first dominion government as Minister of Marine and Fisheries. He resigned his Senate seat in 1872 and was elected as an Independent Liberal in Northumberland constituency. He remained as Minister of Marine and Fisheries until the defeat of the first MacDonald government in 1873 but continued to represent his constituency as an independent Liberal until 1878, and again from 1882 to 1891. Another turn in his career came in 1873, following his term as a cabinet minister, when he became editor of the Montreal Herald. Twelve years later he became its proprietor. He died in Montreal October 25, 1899.

Peter Mitchell's term as Minister of Marine and Fisheries established a pattern of administration which was largely followed by his successors. It was the permanent staff of the fisheries branch which continued this pattern, as the attention of succeeding ministers was largely directed to international fisheries questions.

Sir Albert J. Smith, who served as Marine and Fisheries Minister 1873-78, had been a leader of the anti-Confederation government of New Brunswick in 1865-66. He was created a K.C.M.G. in 1878 for his services in connection with the Halifax Fishery Commission established under the Treaty of Washington, by which Canada received an award of approximately \$4.5 million to be paid by

the United States. The interest of this sum was allocated for the payment of annual fishing bounties to Canadian Atlantic Coast fishermen.

Succeeding Ministers responsible for fisheries are mentioned, in brief, with the term of office in brackets:

Hon. James C. Pope (1878-1882) as Premier of Prince Edward Island opposed entry into Confederation in 1867, seeking more favourable terms, but led his province into union in 1873.

Hon. A. W. McLelan (1882-1885) of Nova Scotia headed the department when the Marine and Fisheries branches were placed under separate deputy ministers. This arrangement ended in 1892. He was a Senator for 12 years but resigned to win election to the Commons prior to his appointment to the cabinet. He was later named Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia.

Sir George E. Foster (1885-1888) of New Brunswick had a long and distinguished career of public service, beginning with his term as Minister of Marine and Fisheries, and highlighted by a period as Acting Prime Minister of Canada in 1920 when Sir Robert Borden was absent through ill health. He was appointed a Senator in 1921.

Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper (1888-1894) of Nova Scotia was the son of Sir Charles Tupper, one of the Fathers of Confederation. He was created a K.C.M.G. for his services as agent of the British Government in the Bering Sea arbitration in 1893.

Hon. John Costigan (1894-1896) of New Brunswick was chief spokesman in his day for Irish Roman Catholics in Canada. He was appointed to the Senate in 1907.

Sir Louis H. Davies (1896-1901) was the second Prime Minister of Prince Edward Island to hold the Marine and Fisheries portfolio. At the conclusion of his term he was appointed to the Supreme Court of Canada, and in 1918 became Chief Justice.

Hon. James Sutherland of Ontario (1902) was Minister of Marine and Fisheries for ten months before being named Minister of Public Works.

Hon. J. Raymond Prefontaine (1902-1905) was the first Quebec representative to take over as Marine and Fisheries Minister. He was formerly Mayor of Montreal. During his term, which ended with his death, the department issued a history entitled "Canadian Marine" which detailed growth of marine and fisheries branches since 1867.

Hon. Louis Philippe Brodeur (1906-1911) of Quebec introduced during his ministry a bill to create the Canadian



HON. CYRUS MACMILLAN

Navy. He was appointed to the Supreme Court of Canada in 1911. He resigned in 1923 but died shortly after accepting appointment as Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec.

Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux (1911) served less than two months as Marine and Fisheries minister when the Laurier government was defeated. He was appointed a Senator in 1930.

Sir John D. Hazen (1911-1917) was Premier of New Brunswick from 1908 to 1911 when he resigned to enter the Borden government at Ottawa. In 1914, when Fisheries was transferred to the newly-formed Department of Naval Service, he became Minister of that Department. He was appointed Chief Justice of New Brunswick in 1917.

Hon. Charles C. Ballantyne (1917-1921) of Ontario became Minister of Naval Service in 1917, and Minister of Marine and Fisheries when Fisheries was separated from the Naval Service in 1920. He was appointed to the Senate in 1932.

Hon. Ernest Lapointe (1921-1924) of Quebec, one of the major figures in the MacKenzie King administration, signed in 1923 the "Halibut treaty" between Canada and the United States, the first international treaty signed by a Canadian alone, with full authority from the Crown. He later became Minister of Justice.

Hon. P. J. A. Cardin (1924-1930) of Quebec was the last Minister of Marine and Fisheries before that department was divided. He served in the King administration from 1924 to June 1926, and again from September 1926 to 1930. (There was no full minister of this department in the brief term of the Meighen administration in 1926).

Hon. Cyrus MacMillan

On June 17, 1930, Hon. Dr. Cyrus MacMillan was sworn in as Canada's first Minister of Fisheries. His appointment followed the division of the old Department of Marine and Fisheries into two separate departments. (The Department of Marine, established at the same time, was incorporated in 1936 into the Department of Transport). Hon. P. J. A. Cardin, who had served as Minister of Marine and Fisheries from 1924 to 1930, became Minister of Marine under the new division of duties.

Dr. MacMillan, a native of Prince Edward Island, had been a member of the Royal Commission on the Fisheries of the Maritime Provinces and the Magdalen Islands in 1927-1928. Earlier he was a member of the Royal Commission on Maritime Claims. In 1929, he was appointed by the Government of Prince Edward Island as Chairman of its Commission on Education.

He was born at Wood's Island, P.E.I., September 12, 1882. He was educated at Prince of Wales College, Charlottetown, McGill University, Montreal, and Harvard University where he obtained his doctorate degree. On the staff of McGill University from 1910, until retirement, he became Professor of English and Head of the English Department in 1925.

During the First World War, he served overseas with the Canadian Expeditionary Forces. He assisted in organizing the 7th Canadian Seige Battery and in 1917 was placed in command of the 6th Battery with the rank of Major. He was twice mentioned in despatches for gallant conduct in the field.

His term as Fisheries Minister was cut short by the defeat of the King Government in August 1930, when he resigned.

He was author of "Canadian Wonder Isles", "Tales the Woodsman Told" and "McGill and its Story 1821-1921". He died in 1953.

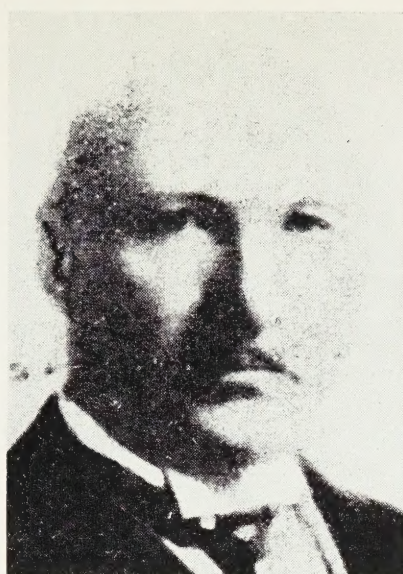
Hon. Edgar N. Rhodes

When the Government of Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett took office in August 1930, the Fisheries portfolio was awarded to Hon. Edgar N. Rhodes, Premier of Nova Scotia during the previous five years. He was sworn into office August 13. He was born at Amherst, N.S., January 5, 1877. He was educated at Acadia University and Dalhousie University, and following graduation practiced law at Amherst.

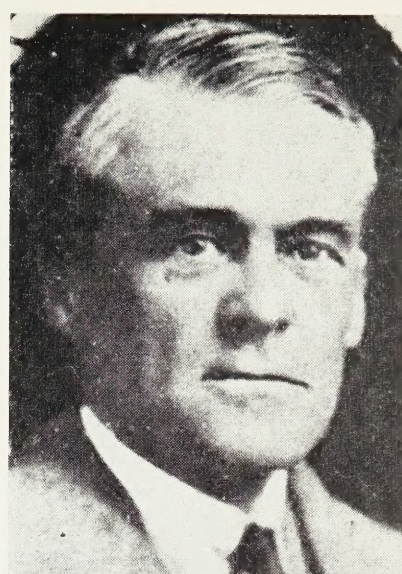
He entered public life in 1908 when he was elected Member of Parliament for Cumberland, Nova Scotia. He was



HON. E. N. RHODES



HON. A. DURANLEAU



HON. G. STIRLING

appointed Deputy Speaker of the House of Commons in 1916 and became Speaker the following year. He did not contest the 1921 federal election, but in 1925 accepted leadership of the Liberal-Conservative party in Nova Scotia, and was elected Premier of that province in June 1925. He resigned the premiership to accept appointment as Minister of Fisheries in the federal Government.

He was appointed Minister of Finance February 3, 1932, and represented Canada at the World Economic Conference in 1933. For several months in 1934 he was also acting Minister of Fisheries. He was called to the Senate in July 1935. He died in Ottawa March 15, 1942.

Hon. Alfred Duranleau

No full-time Minister of Fisheries held office between the appointment of E. N. Rhodes as Finance Minister in 1932 until 1935. In the interval, Ministers holding other portfolios performed the additional duties as Acting Minister of this still young department.

Hon. Alfred Duranleau of Quebec was Acting Minister of Fisheries for some months in 1932, and up to November 1934. He was Minister of Marine throughout this period until 1935 when he was appointed Judge of the Superior Court of Quebec.

Born in West Farnham, Quebec, November 1, 1871, he graduated from Dalhousie University with a B.A. degree in 1897. A lawyer by profession, he was first elected to the Quebec legislature in Montreal in 1923. He was elected to the House of Commons in 1930 when he was appointed Minister of Marine. He died in 1951.

Hon. Grote Stirling

The first representative of British Columbia to head the Fisheries ministry was Hon. Grote Stirling, who served as Acting Minister of the Department from November 1934 to October 1935, when he resigned upon the defeat of the Bennett Government at the polls.

He was born at Tunbridge Wells, England, July 31, 1875, and was educated in England. He moved to Canada in 1911, and practiced his profession as civil engineer for many years at Kelowna, B.C. He was first elected to the House of Commons in November 1924 as member for Yale, B.C.

In November 1934, he was sworn in as Minister of National Defence, and at the same time became Acting Fisheries Minister. He died in 1953.

Hon. William G. Ernst

The fifth incumbent of the Fisheries portfolio in five years was Hon. William Gordon Ernst, the representative in the House of Commons for Queens-Lunenburg in Nova Scotia, one of the country's major fishing centres. Of German descent, he was born at Mahone Bay, N.S., on October 18, 1897. He was educated at King's College, at Windsor, N.S., and Dalhousie Law School, and was chosen as Rhodes Scholar for Nova Scotia. He commenced studies at Oxford University in England, but when the First World War broke out, he joined the Canadian overseas forces as a private. He later became an officer of the 85th Canadian Infantry Battalion. For gallantry in action, he was awarded the Military Cross and Bar.

Graduating in law from Oxford University in 1921, he opened prac-



HON. W. G. ERNST

tice in Nova Scotia. He was elected to the House of Commons in 1926 and again in 1930, serving as Chairman of the Marine and Fisheries Committee from 1930 to his appointment as Fisheries Minister in August 1935. He was defeated in the general election in October that year.

He died at Bridgewater, N.S., on July 12, 1939.

Hon. Joseph E. Michaud

The honour of serving for the longest term as Fisheries Minister since Confederation is held by Hon. Joseph E. Michaud of New Brunswick, who was named to the post in October 1935, when the Mackenzie King administration was returned to power, and continued in the portfolio until October 1942.



HON. J. E. MICHAUD

He was born September 26, 1888, at St. Antonin, Quebec, but his family moved to New Brunswick where he received his early education. He later studied at the Quebec Seminary, Laval University, St. Dunstan's University, at Charlottetown, P.E.I., and Dalhousie Law School, Halifax.

He was three times elected Mayor of Edmundston, N.B., and was a member of the New Brunswick legislature from 1917 until 1933. He was a Minister without Portfolio in 1921, and again from 1923 to 1925, and served as a member of the New Brunswick Hydro-Electric Commission from 1923 to 1925.

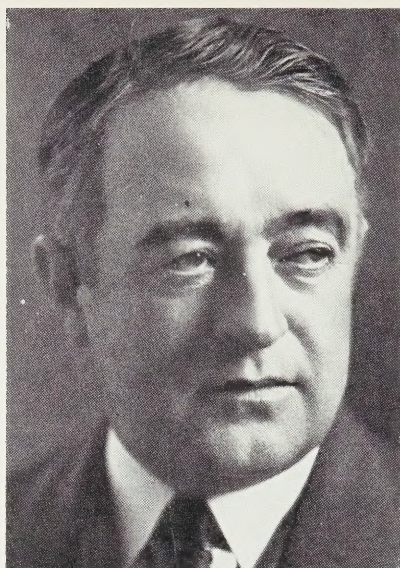
Mr. Michaud was much interested in efforts to increase consumption of fishery products at home and abroad, and his term of office featured a substantial publicity and advertising campaign designed for this purpose.

In October 1942 he was appointed Minister of Transport, but resigned three years later to accept appointment as Chief Justice of New Brunswick Court of King's Bench.

Hon. Ernest Bertrand

In 1942, when Hon. J. E. Michaud moved into the post of Transport Minister, he was succeeded as Minister of Fisheries by Hon. Ernest Bertrand of Quebec.

Mr. Bertrand was born at Somerset, Megantic, Quebec, December 15, 1888. He was educated at Laval University where he received the degrees of Bachelor of Arts and LL.B. He entered private law practice in Montreal, and served as crown prosecutor for the district of Montreal for some years until his election to the House of Commons in October 1935.



HON. ERNEST BERTRAND

His appointment as Fisheries Minister was made October 7, 1942. His term of office spanned the more difficult years of the Second World War, when fisheries operations were hampered by war activities, but heavy food demands resulted in record market values for fishery products.

He was appointed Postmaster General of Canada in August 1945, but for a brief period in 1947 acted as Fisheries Minister pending a permanent appointment to that portfolio. In 1949 he accepted appointment as Puisne Judge of the Province of Quebec Court of Appeal in Montreal. He died October 13, 1959.

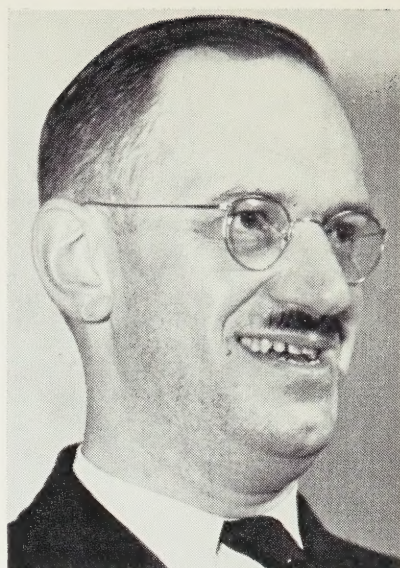
Hon. H. F. G. Bridges

Sworn in as Minister of Fisheries, August 29, 1945 was a New Brunswick lawyer and former teacher, Hon. Hedley Francis Gregory Bridges. He was born April 7, 1902, at Fredericton, and was educated at Fredericton High School and the University of New Brunswick, graduating with a Bachelor of Arts degree. He taught school between 1922 and 1927, and was President of the New Brunswick Teachers Association in 1926.

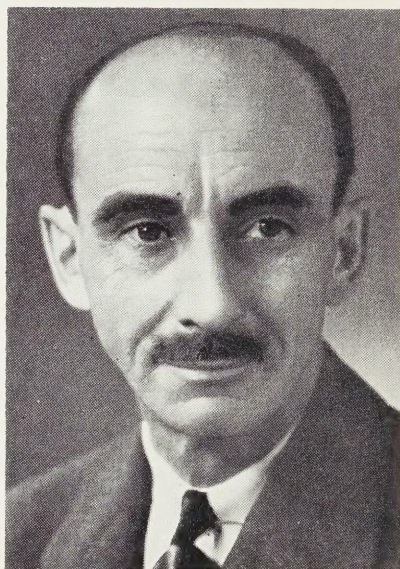
He studied law and was admitted to the Bar of New Brunswick, setting up practice at Campbellton, N.B.

In 1935 he was elected to the New Brunswick legislature and in the following year was named Speaker. He resigned the Speakership in 1938 but continued to sit as a member of the house until the end of the legislative term in the next year.

During the Second World War, he enlisted in the Canadian Army and served in France, Belgium, the Netherlands and Germany. While on duty



HON. H. F. G. BRIDGES



HON. M. F. GREGG

in Holland he assisted the Netherlands authorities in re-establishing their courts following the liberation of that country.

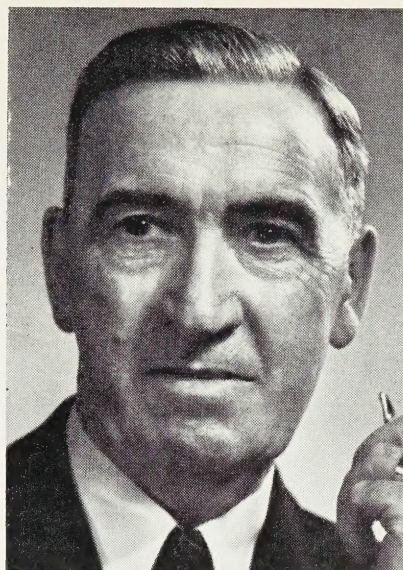
Returning to Canada with the rank of Major, he was elected to the House of Commons in June 1945. He became Fisheries Minister two months later, and was still in that office when he died in August 1947.

Hon. Milton F. Gregg

A distinguished soldier, Hon. Milton Fowler Gregg, entered the federal cabinet in September 1947 when he was sworn in as Minister of Fisheries. He was born April 10, 1892 at Mountain Dale, New Brunswick, the son of George Lord Gregg and Eliza Celia Gregg. He was educated at public schools and the Provincial Normal



HON. J. A. MACKINNON



HON. R. W. MAYHEW



HON. J. SINCLAIR

School in New Brunswick, and at Acadia University and Dalhousie University.

He served in the Canadian Army during the First World War, and was awarded the Victoria Cross, the highest military honour which Canada can bestow, for gallantry on the field of battle. He was Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Commons between 1934 and 1939. He saw further service in the Second World War, retiring in 1945 with the rank of Brigadier.

Following war service he was appointed President of the University of New Brunswick. In 1947 he was elected to the House of Commons in a by-election, and was appointed Minister of Fisheries.

After five months in this portfolio, he was named Minister of Veterans Affairs. In 1950 he became Minister of Labour, a position which he retained until 1957.

Between 1958 and 1964, he held successive posts as member of a United Nations Technical Assistance Board in Iraq, UNICEF representative in Indonesia, and Canadian Commissioner to British Guiana. He resides in Grand Manan, N.B.

Hon. James A. MacKinnon

The first representative from the Prairie Provinces to take over as Canada's Minister of Fisheries was Hon. James A. MacKinnon.

He was born in Port Elgin, Ontario, October 4, 1881, and educated at Port Elgin and Kincardine, Ont., but settled in Edmonton, Alberta, where he established his own business.

He was elected to the House of Commons in 1935 as member for Edmonton West. Four years later he was appointed Minister without Portfolio in the Mackenzie King cabinet.

He became Minister of Trade and Commerce in the following year.

His term as Fisheries Minister began in January 1948, but ended less than five months later when he was named Minister of Mines and Resources. He died in 1958.

Hon. Robert W. Mayhew

Another Ontario native who moved to western Canada, Hon. Robert Wellington Mayhew served as Minister of Fisheries from June 1948 to October 1952.

He was born at Cobden, Ontario, on October 13, 1880 and was educated at public and high schools in Renfrew, Ont. Early in his career he moved west, first to Calgary, and later to Victoria, B.C., where he established himself as a manufacturer. He became President of the Sidney Roofing and Paper Company, the National Paper Box Company and the Fibre Rock Insulating Company, all of Vancouver.

Mr. Mayhew served on the Oak Bay (B.C.) Municipal Council from 1932 to 1936. He was actively associated with the Y.M.C.A. for many years.

He was elected to the House of Commons in November 1937, representing Victoria. He entered the Cabinet on June 11, 1948, when he was sworn in as Fisheries Minister. He resigned when he was appointed in 1952 as Canadian Ambassador to Japan. He resigned this post in August 1954.

He lives in retirement at Victoria.

Hon. James Sinclair

The successor to Mr. Mayhew in the Fisheries portfolio was another British Columbia representative, the Member of Parliament for Coast-Capilano, Hon. James Sinclair. He

was born in Banff, Scotland, May 26, 1908, but his family moved to British Columbia when he was a child. He was educated at the University of British Columbia, and was chosen as Rhodes Scholar for B.C. in 1928. He continued his studies at Oxford University and later at Princeton in the United States. He entered into practice as an engineer.

In September 1939 he enlisted in the RCAF. During the war he served in the Middle East with the Desert Air Force, and he was discharged in 1945 with the rank of Squadron Leader.

He was first elected to the House of Commons in 1940, and was re-elected in 1945, serving until 1958. He became Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Finance in 1949. He headed the Canadian mission collecting war debts in Europe in 1950, and was Canadian delegate to the United Nations Economic and Social Council (UNESCO) in 1951 and 1952.

Mr. Sinclair was appointed Minister of Fisheries in October 1952, and he retained his post until June 1957. He was Canadian Minister to the Colombo Plan in New Delhi in 1953 and in Ottawa in 1954. In 1955 he acted as Canadian Commissioner to the International Whaling Convention in Moscow.

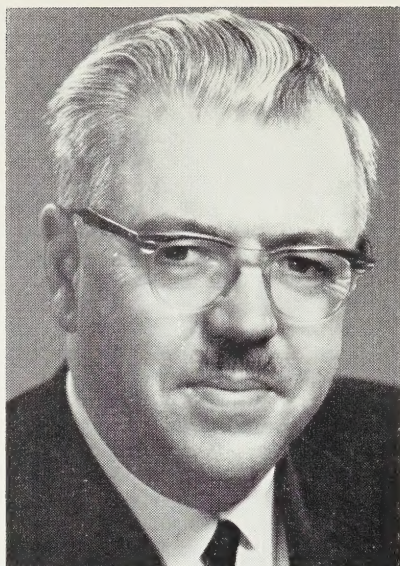
He resides in Vancouver, where he is engaged in private industry as President of Lafarge Cement (Canada) Ltd.

Hon. J. Angus MacLean

A native of Lewis, Prince Edward Island, Hon. J. Angus MacLean served as Minister of Fisheries throughout the Diefenbaker administration from June 1957 to April 1963. He has represented the constituency of Queens, P.E.I., since 1951.



HON. J. A. MACLEAN



HON. H. J. ROBICHAUD

Born May 15, 1914, he obtained a Bachelor of Science degree from Mount Allison University in Sackville, N.B. He operated a family farm in Prince Edward Island before enlisting in the RCAF at the outbreak of the Second World War in 1939.

During overseas service as a bomber pilot in 1943, he was shot down over Holland but successfully evaded capture for three months in enemy-occupied territory before making his way across Europe to Gibraltar. For his wartime service he was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross.

In 1946 and 1947, he was head of a government mission to establish the fate of missing allied airmen in Europe, and he was discharged in 1947 with the rank of Wing Commander.

Mr. MacLean was appointed Minister of Fisheries June 12, 1957. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Mount Allison University in August 1958. He resigned as Minister upon the defeat of the government in April 1963.

He was married to Gwendolyn Ester Burwash of Saskatoon, October 29, 1952, and they have four children.

Hon. H. J. Robichaud

The ninth representative from New Brunswick to serve as Minister responsible for Canadian fisheries since 1867, Hon. Hedard J. Robichaud was born at Shippegan, N.B., November 2, 1911. The eldest of twelve children, he was educated at Holy Family Academy, Tracadie, N.B., Sacred Heart College, Bathurst, N.B., and St.

Joseph University, Memramcook, N.B., where he received his Bachelor of Arts degree in 1931.

After graduation, he joined the fishing business operated by his father. Subsequently, during the period 1932-37, he operated his own fish exporting firm. In 1937 he joined the Connolly Lobster Company of St. Andrews, N.B., as field agent in New Brunswick.

In 1938, he joined the federal Department of Fisheries as an inspector and, after four years at Newcastle, N.B., he was transferred to take charge of the department's Shediac office. In 1946, when the New Brunswick Department of Industry and Development decided to establish a Fisheries Division, he accepted appointment as Director of Fisheries for the province.

During his term of office, he acted as Secretary of the provincial Fishermen's Loan Board and he served as member of the Atlantic Herring Commission and as New Brunswick representative on the Atlantic Salmon Commission.

He resigned his provincial post in 1952 and was elected in the following year to the House of Commons as M.P. for Gloucester. In April 1963, he was appointed Minister of Fisheries. In recognition of his work in the interests of the fishing industry of Canada, he was honoured in June 1964 by the University of Moncton, N.B., which conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Commerce.

Mr. Robichaud married Gertrude Leger of Lower Caraquet, N.B., October 25, 1937. They have nine children.

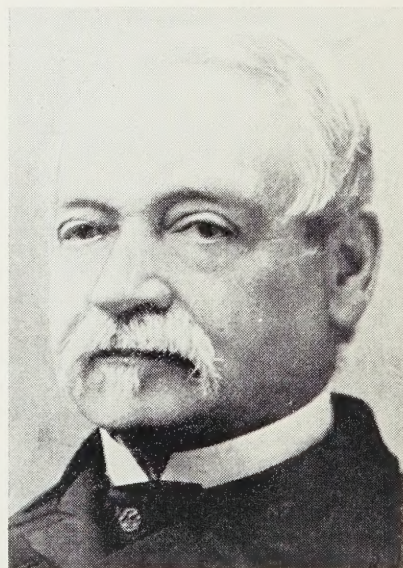
Deputy Ministers and Executive Heads of Fisheries Service (1867-1967)

While there was a rapid turnover of cabinet ministers responsible for the federal (or "Dominion") fisheries service during Canada's first century, an element of continuity and stability was maintained by the public servants who exercised administrative supervision over the fisheries service and its modern successor, the federal Department of Fisheries.

An individual who dominated the early development of the Fisheries Service was William Smith, who was Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries for nearly thirty years. His term as Deputy began in 1867 when the department was established, and he held the same position until his retirement in 1896. Except, that is, for the years 1884-1892 when the Marine and Fisheries services were separated, and Smith served as Deputy Minister of Marine.

Col. John Tilton filled the position of Deputy Minister of Fisheries during that brief term, but the two services were re-united under Smith after Col. Tilton's retirement in 1892. Although his duties were concerned chiefly with marine rather than fisheries matters, the first Deputy Minister was popularly known as "Fishery Smith" or "Fishery Bill".

Following Smith's retirement, John Hardie was acting Deputy Minister for a brief period. In that same year, 1896, Lt. Col. F. Gourdeau was appointed as Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries, a post which he retained until 1909. G. J. Desbarats was Acting Deputy and then Deputy in 1909-10. He was Deputy Minister of Naval Service during the period, 1914-1920,



WILLIAM SMITH

when the Fisheries Service formed part of that department. Between 1911 and 1914, Alexander Johnston was Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries, and he retained this position from 1920 to 1928, when Fisheries was given its own Deputy Minister.

Commissioner of Fisheries

Under the overall supervision of the Deputy Minister, the official responsible for directing the administration and the activities of the Fisheries Service in those early days was the "Commissioner of Fisheries". The first incumbent of this position was W. F. Whitcher, who was credited with doing "an enormous amount of work" in his term of office between 1869 and 1877. It was he who signed the annual report of the service during the first few years.

Professor Edward E. Prince, whose name is commemorated in a modern Fisheries Research Board vessel recently put into service, was a senior administrator in the Fisheries Service for over thirty years. He served as Commissioner of Fisheries from 1892 to 1925.

A native of Leeds, England, where he was born May 23, 1858, he was educated at St. Andrew's University, Scotland, Cambridge University and the University of Edinburgh. He commenced research work in fisheries in England and Ireland. He was Professor of Zoology at St. Mungo's College, Glasgow, when he was invited to come to Canada in 1892 as Dominion Commissioner of Fisheries.

Dr. Prince's appointment came after the Fisheries Service had been reunited with the Marine Service, following the eight-year period when it had been administered under different deputy ministers. Dr. Prince was given the title of Commissioner and General Inspector of Fisheries, and was in charge of the expanding range of services provided for the fisheries by this department.

He framed the early drafts of fishery regulations for British Columbia, and drew up new codes of regulations for Manitoba and the Northwest Territories. He also drafted regulations for the lobster and oyster fisheries, as well as proposed international regulations for the fisheries of Canadian and United States waters.

He headed numerous commissions which investigated different fisheries questions, and he was Canadian representative at many international fisheries conferences and assemblies. He is best remembered as the founder and longtime (1900-21) Chairman of the Biological Board of Canada, the forerunner of the Fisheries Research Board of Canada.



WILLIAM A. FOUND

Throughout his career, Dr. Prince wrote and lectured widely on fisheries matters. One of his writings was a history of the federal fisheries service from Confederation to 1920.

By Order in Council of June 16, 1914, the Fisheries Branch was transferred from the Department of Marine and Fisheries to the Department of Naval Service, which had been established a few years previously. The work of the naval service at that time was comparatively light, but this situation altered radically with the outbreak of the First World War in mid-July 1914. The transfer of the Fisheries Branch had been made effective on the first of July.

Owing to conditions brought about by the war, it was decided after hostilities to return the Fisheries Branch to its former role with the Marine Service. This decision was made because the duties of the Naval Service would require the full attention of the deputy minister of that department, "also experience showed that there is really nothing in common in the duties of the Department of the Naval Service and the Fisheries Branch", as it was noted in the Fisheries Branch annual report for 1920. The return of fisheries to the Department of Marine and Fisheries became effective July 1, 1920.

W. A. Found

The chief administrative officer of the Fisheries Service for more than twenty-five years was William Ambrose Found, who in 1911 was appointed to the newly designated position of Superintendent of Fisheries. He was born December 24, 1873, in Found's Mill, Prince Edward Island. Graduating from Prince of Wales College in Charlottetown, he taught school for some years.

His career in the Fisheries Service began in 1898 when he became secretary to the Head of the Fisheries Branch of the Department of Marine and Fisheries. He was appointed in 1911 as Superintendent of Fisheries. In the same year he was advisor to the British plenipotentiaries in negotiation of the Pelagic Sealing Treaty. In 1918 he was a member of the Canadian-American Fisheries Commission established to consider a settlement of outstanding fishery questions between Canada and the United States. He was also a member of the International Fisheries (Pacific Halibut) Commission, the International Pacific Salmon Commission and the North American Council on Fishery Investigations.

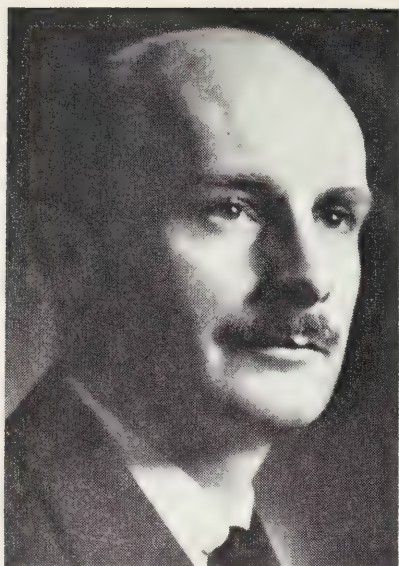
When the Fisheries Branch was transferred in 1920 from the Department of Naval Service to its original role as a branch of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, Mr. Found was appointed Director of Fisheries and Assistant Deputy Minister of Fisheries. In 1928, he was appointed Deputy Minister of Fisheries, and he retained this post until his retirement in December 1938. His many years of service to Canadian fisheries were further recognized when he received the honorary degree of Doctor of Science from the University of New Brunswick.

He died in Ottawa March 22, 1940. His son, H. Richard Found, who joined the Fisheries Department in 1936, carries on the family tradition in the federal fisheries service. He is now Assistant Regional Director of Fisheries at St. John's, Newfoundland.

J. J. Cowie

During the interval between the death of William A. Found and the appointment of his successor, the void was filled by a veteran officer of the fisheries department, Acting Deputy Minister John J. Cowie.

A native of Scotland, he first came to Canada in 1903 as an expert in herding fisheries. For several years he undertook part-time investigations in this field, and in 1909 was appointed to the headquarters staff of the fisheries service. He was credited with having an important part in organizing the "outside staff" (i.e., the fisheries inspectors and officers in the fishing districts) of the department, and for the development of the department's inspection service and statistical system. He was also closely associated with fisheries research work, and was Honorary Secretary of the Fisheries Research Board for several years. He retired in July 1940.



D. B. FINN

Dr. D. B. Finn

The second of the five Deputy Ministers who have headed the Department of Fisheries since 1930 was a fisheries scientist, Dr. Donovan B. Finn.

Born in London, England, in 1900, he moved to Canada with his family when he was 12 years old, and grew up in Brandon, Manitoba. He graduated from the University of Manitoba with the degrees of Bachelor and Master of Science in physiology and biochemistry. He did post-graduate work at the University of Cambridge, England, where he received his Ph.D.

He joined the Biological Board of Canada (forerunner of the Fisheries Research Board) following graduation, and some years later became Director of the then Pacific Fisheries Experimental Station at Prince Rupert, B.C. He left the Board for a brief period to work as scientific consultant to B.C. Packers Ltd. in Vancouver, for whom he organized a scientific laboratory in Vancouver.

In 1934, he was transferred from the west coast to the east, and became Director of the then Atlantic Fisheries Experimental Station at Halifax, N.S. While at Halifax he served as associate Professor of Bio-chemistry at Dalhousie University.

He was named Chairman of the Salt Fish Board of Canada in 1939, a year prior to his appointment as Deputy Minister.

During the Second World War, Dr. Finn was a member of the Economic Advisory Committee for Canada and from 1943 to 1946 was Chairman of the Food Requirements Committee. He represented Canada at various international meetings, and was alternate delegate to the Hot Springs, Virginia,



STEWART BATES

Conference in 1943 that led to the formation of F.A.O. two years later. He also represented Canada at the 1945 Quebec Conference at which FAO's charter was drawn up. In 1946 he resigned from the Department of Fisheries to accept appointment as Director of the Fisheries Division of FAO. He retired from this post in February 1964.

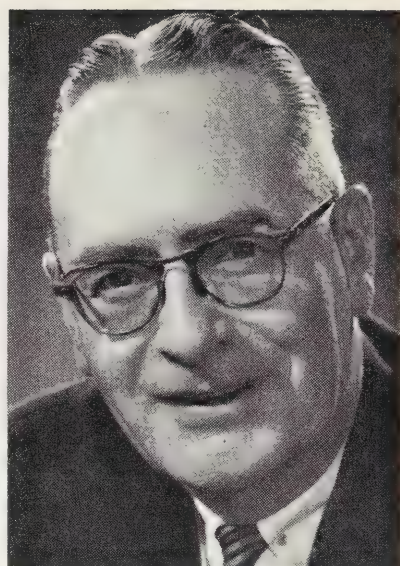
In October 1964, Dr. Finn emerged from retirement to take on the task of conducting a Royal Commission investigation into the export marketing problems of the Atlantic salt fish industry of Canada. His report was presented in 1966.

Stewart Bates

An economist who gained experience as a fisheries consultant, Stewart Bates, became Deputy Minister of Fisheries in January 1947. He was born in Scotland November 8, 1907, and received his M.A. degree from the University of Glasgow. He was employed as an economist with the Empire Marketing Board in London, England, following graduation, and was lecturer in Economics at Edinburgh University from 1931 to 1934.

He attended Harvard University in the U.S. where he was a Commonwealth Fellow from 1934 to 1936. He went on to become Secretary of the Nova Scotia Economic Council and Economist with the Rowell-Sirois Commission until his appointment in 1938 as Professor of Commerce at Dalhousie University in Halifax. He was consulting economist to the Canadian Salt Fish Board after its formation in 1939.

Mr. Bates entered the Department of Fisheries in June 1942, as Special Assistant to the then Deputy Minister,



GEORGE R. CLARK

Dr. D. B. Finn. In this position, he had much of the responsibility for arranging the supply of Canadian fish to the United Nations. When the World War ended, he joined the Department of Reconstruction and Supply, and was Director-General of Economic Research in that department when he was appointed Deputy Fisheries Minister.

In his term as Deputy, he directed a re-organization of the Department's services. In addition to other duties, he was Acting Chairman of the Fisheries Prices Support Board, and a member of the International Fisheries (Halibut) Commission, and the International Whaling Commission. In 1949 he headed the Canadian delegation at the conference which concluded the treaty establishing the International Commission for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries. He became the Commission chairman in 1953. He was also first Chairman of the International North Pacific Fisheries Commission. In 1954, he left the Department of Fisheries to become Chairman of Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation. He died May 24, 1964.

George R. Clark

Experience in the fishing industry provided the training ground for the career in fisheries administration of George R. Clark who served as Canada's Deputy Minister of Fisheries from 1954 until his death in 1963. He was born in Montreal, April 5, 1908, and was educated at Strathcona Academy, Outremont, Quebec. He moved to Vancouver in 1931.

Associated with the fishing industry in British Columbia for nearly twenty years, he served in executive capaci-

ties with the British Columbia Salt Fish Board and the Salmon Cannery Operating Committee. During the Second World War he was liaison officer with the Mobilization Board for B.C. on behalf of the fishing industry of that province. He was Manager of Personnel and Industrial Relations with the Canadian Fishing Company in 1948 when he accepted appointment as Director of Western and Inland Fisheries with the Department of Fisheries at Ottawa.

He became Assistant Deputy Minister in 1950, and was appointed Deputy Minister in December 1954. On the national fisheries scene, Mr. Clark did much to bring about a better understanding of fisheries, and was largely responsible for bringing together governmental and industrial fisheries agencies across Canada, so that a co-ordinated program for the betterment of the fisheries could be implemented.

Mr. Clark was recognized as an able negotiator in international fisheries, and he served as Canada's representative on several international fisheries commissions. He was in Tokyo, Japan, presiding as Chairman of the International North Pacific Fisheries Commission when he died suddenly February 12, 1963.

Dr. A. W. H. Needler

The Deputy Minister of Fisheries since 1963, Dr. Alfred W. H. Needler is one of the world's most respected fisheries scientists having had wide experience in fisheries research on both Atlantic and Pacific coasts.

He was born at Huntsville, Ontario, August 1906, the son of George Henry Needler, Professor of German at the University of Toronto. He attended Toronto schools and received the degrees of B.A., M.A. and Doctor of Philosophy from the University of Toronto.

He joined the fisheries research station at St. Andrew's, N.B., as a student biologist in 1924, and was later placed



A. W. H. NEEDLER

in charge of oyster investigations at Ellerslie, P.E.I. He became Chief Zoologist in 1939 and two years later was appointed Director of the St. Andrew's research laboratory. The development of oyster culture methods and the establishment of the Irish moss industry in the Maritimes are a direct result of Dr. Needler's research activities.

In 1954, he moved to British Columbia as Director of the Fisheries Research Board Biological Station at Nanaimo. In this post he was responsible for directing research into salmon, groundfish, herring and other commercially important fish stocks of the Pacific region. The work of the Nanaimo station is closely identified with Canada's fisheries research commitments as a member of seven international commissions, five of which are directly concerned with fish stocks of the Pacific Ocean.

Dr. Needler has served on many international bodies concerned with fisheries questions. He was elected in 1966 as first Chairman of the Fisheries section of the Food and Agriculture

Organization of the U.N. He has also represented Canada at several international conferences and negotiations. In recognition of his work in fisheries during the Second World War, he was made an officer, Order of the British Empire (O.B.E.) He is also a Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada.

Fisheries Offices

The Fisheries Branch was housed at the time of its formation in 1867 in the West Block of the Parliament Buildings in Ottawa. The West Block is the oldest section of the Ottawa government buildings on Parliament Hill and was built about the time of Confederation. It was not harmed in the 1916 fire which destroyed the Centre Block Building. The West Block was damaged by fire in 1894. All records of the Fisheries Service up to that date were destroyed — an event which has made difficult the compilation of a proper history of the Department's early years.

In July, 1914, when the fisheries branch became part of the Department of Naval Service, the fisheries offices were moved from the West Block to the Daly Building, remaining there until 1919 when a further move was made into the newly-built Hunter Building. This structure was erected on the site formerly occupied by an old building which had been for some years known as the "Canadian Fisheries Museum". A fish hatchery which had been housed in that building was closed when the Ottawa water supply was chlorinated following the typhoid epidemic of 1911-1912.

Although the Fisheries Branch rejoined the Marine Branch in 1920, the offices remained at that site until 1942 when they were returned to the West Block. In 1960, modern offices were provided for the Fisheries Department and the Fisheries Research Board of Canada in the Sir Charles Tupper Building, Riverside Drive, Ottawa, also occupied by the Department of Public Works.

429.7.68

